

# UNION DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, 1862.

WHEREAS, The Democratic party having, from the date of its organization, been in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, and seeing in the present condition of the country the deplorable effects of a departure from its time-honored and conservative principles, and the triumph of sectionalism, and firmly believing that the Union and the Constitution can be preserved only by the restoration of that party to power, we invite all true Union men throughout the land to unite with us in sustaining its organization and carrying out its principles: Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we reaffirm and endorse the political principles from time to time have been put forth by the National Conventions of the Democratic party.

2. That we are unalterably attached to the Constitution, by which the Union of these States was formed and established; and that a faithful observance of its principles can alone continue the existence of the Union, and the permanent happiness of the people.

3. That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise, and fatal agitation, in the North, of the question of domestic slavery, the consequence of which is a geographical party, guided by the sectional platforms adopted at Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and the development thereof by sectional hate and jealousy, producing (as has long been foreseen) that the Union and its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion, and armed resistance to the General Government, and terminating in a bloody strife between those who should have been forever bound together by fraternal bonds, thus bringing upon the whole country a calamity which we are now to meet as loyal citizens, striving for the adoption of that mode of settlement best calculated to gain restoration and harmony to the Union.

4. That in rejecting all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the North and the South, and especially those measures which would have secured the border slave States to the Union, and a hearty co-operation on their part in all constitutional and legal measures to procure a return of the more Southern States to their allegiance, the Republican party committed a fearful responsibility, and acted in total disregard of the best interests of the whole country.

5. That if the party in power had shown the same desire to settle, by amicable adjustment, the internal dissensions which have so long and so fatally commenced, that the Administration has recently exhibited to avoid a war with our ancient enemy, Great Britain, we confidently believe that peace and harmony would now reign throughout all our borders.

6. That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution should be the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the Government—and in our judgment, this purpose can only be accomplished, by the ascendency of a Union party in the Southern States, which shall, by a counter revolution, displace those who control and direct the present rebellion. That no effort should be made to carry out a party platform which is not based upon a definite settlement of the questions at issue between the two sections; and we therefore demand that some such settlement be made, and that the constitutional guaranty, either initiated by act of Congress or through the medium of a National Convention.

7. That the Republican party has fully demonstrated its inability to govern the Government through its present difficulties.

8. That we are utterly opposed to the twin heresies, Northern sectionalism and Southern secession, as inimical to the Union, and that freedom, as they value the boon of civil liberty and the peace of the country, should found indignantly upon them.

9. That in this national emergency the Democracy of Indiana, banishing all feelings of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, so that every citizen and subject are accomplished the war ought to cease.

10. That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and for the integrity of the Union under the Constitution; but we are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the Southern States.

11. That the purposes avowed and advocated by Northern sectionalism and Southern secession, as inimical to the Union, and that freedom, as they value the boon of civil liberty and the peace of the country, should found indignantly upon them.

12. That the total disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the authorities over us, and the seizure and imprisonment of the citizens of loyal States where the judiciary is in full operation, without warrant of any kind, and every citizen or subject who is arrested without any cause or giving to the party arrested any opportunity of defense, are flagrant violations of the Constitution and most alarming acts of usurpation of power, which should be the stern rebuke of every loyal citizen, and every true Union man, prize the security and blessings of life, liberty and property.

13. That liberty of speech and of the press are guaranteed to the people by the Constitution, and none but a usurper would deprive them of these rights; they are inalienable to the citizen and formidable to tyrants only. And the attempts which have been made since our present unfortunate troubles, to muzzle the press and stifle free discussion, are exercises of despotic power against which freedom revolts and which cannot be tolerated without converting freemen into slaves.

14. That the total disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the authorities over us, and the seizure and imprisonment of the citizens of loyal States where the judiciary is in full operation, without warrant of any kind, and every citizen or subject who is arrested without any cause or giving to the party arrested any opportunity of defense, are flagrant violations of the Constitution and most alarming acts of usurpation of power, which should be the stern rebuke of every loyal citizen, and every true Union man, prize the security and blessings of life, liberty and property.

15. That the action of the Republican party, as manifested in the partisan character of all appointments of officers and positions of honor, and, in holding party caucuses by the Republican members of Congress for the purpose of impressing upon the legislative action of that body the peculiar dogmas of that party, have demonstrated that their professions of "sacred duty" and "devotion to the country," are but so many hypocritical and false pretences by which they hope to dupe the unwary into their support, and we warn all loyal persons, as well as their country, not to be deceived by these threats; if the latter, it was the duty of the Administration at once to have disavowed the act of their officer, and instead of increasing the expenses in Fort Warren to keep the prisoners, to have paid the wrong by placing them, as far as practicable, in the same condition in which that officer had found them. In either event, the action of the Administration was vacillating and cowardly, and degrading to the dignity of a great nation.

16. That the disclosures made by the investigating committee in Congress of the enormous frauds that have stalked into the army and navy departments, implicating the heads of those departments in a conspiracy at, if not an actual participation in a system of corruption, and in which our brave soldiers have been defrauded of their proper salaries, and our Government threatened with bankruptcy, demand a thorough investigation into all our expenditures, both State and National, and that a speedy and marked example be made of all such "birds of prey," who, taking advantage of the necessities of our country, have fed and fattened upon public plunder.

Resolved, That the meritorious conduct of the Indiana troops, in every battle field where victory has perched upon the national banner, has filled the people of this State with the highest pride for their gallant sons, and that we send our best wishes to officers and men, dispersed throughout the country, and the heartfelt greetings of every Democrat for their further brilliant achievements in the coming contests for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

**Principles and platform of the Democratic Organization.**  
Believing that the Union can not be restored or permanently maintained except on the basis of the Constitution adopted at Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1787, we pledge ourselves to each other, while upholding the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government, that we will, at the same time, and henceforth at all times, perfectly observe, as well as clearly and steadily recognize, the rights of the people in every State, north and south, east and west, according to the terms of the original compact.

# ARMY PAY ROLL.

The following statement, taken from official sources, will show the army payroll. In the first column will be found the total salary per month and in the second the total salary per month which includes rations, servant hire, forage, &c.

**GENERAL OFFICERS.**

**CREED OF JEFFERSON.**  
(Unpublished Address, March 4, 1801.)  
"It is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our Government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear—stating the general principle, but not all its limitations."  
"Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political."  
"Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."  
"The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most important administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against all anti-republican tendencies."  
"The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitution, vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."  
"A jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe correction of abuses which are lopped off by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unobtainable."  
"Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to form the vital principle and immediate parent despotism."  
"The preservation of the civil over military authority."  
"The supremacy of the civil over military authority."  
"Economy in the public expense that labor may be lightly burdened."  
"The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith."  
"The encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid."  
"The diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason."  
"Freedom of religion, freedom of the press and freedom of person, under the protection of the laws, and impartiality of justice."  
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"Freedom of religion, freedom of the press and freedom of person, under the protection of the laws, and impartiality of justice."

**GENERAL OFFICERS.**  
Lieutenant General.....\$270 \$775 00  
Adjutant General.....80 193 00  
Assistant Adjutant General.....220 477 00  
Senior Aid-de-Camp to General-in-Chief.....80 189 00  
Aid-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant General.....24 39 00  
Brigadier General.....124 329 50  
Aid-de-Camp, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant General.....20 19 00

**ADJUTANT GENERAL DEPARTMENT.**  
Adjutant General.....110 237 00  
Assistant Adjutant General.....95 213 00  
Colonel.....80 189 00  
Assistant Adjutant General—Major.....80 189 00  
Judge Advocate—Major.....70 138 50

**INSPECTOR GENERAL DEPARTMENT.**  
Inspector General.....110 237 00  
Signal Officer—Major.....80 189 00

**QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT.**  
Quartermaster General—Brigadier General.....124 329 50  
Assistant Quartermaster General—Colonel.....110 237 00  
Deputy Quartermaster General—Lieutenant Colonel.....95 213 00  
Quartermaster—Major.....80 189 00  
Assistant Quartermaster—Major.....70 138 50

**SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.**  
Commissary General of Subsistence—Colonel.....110 237 00  
Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence—Lieutenant Colonel.....95 213 00  
Commissary of Subsistence—Major.....80 189 00  
Assistant Commissary of Subsistence—Captain.....70 138 50  
Assistant Commissary of Subsistence—Lieutenant.....20 11 00

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**  
Surgeon General \$2,740 per annum.....228 33  
Surgeons of ten years' service.....80 225 00  
Surgeons of less than ten years' service.....70 174 50  
Assistant Surgeons of ten years' service.....70 174 50  
Assistant Surgeons of five years' service.....70 138 50  
Assistant Surgeons of less than five years' service.....5333 121 83

**PAY DEPARTMENT.**  
Paymaster General \$2,740 per annum.....228 33  
Deputy Paymaster General.....95 213 00  
Paymaster.....80 189 00

**OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.**  
Colonel.....110 237 00  
Lieutenant Colonel.....95 213 00  
Major.....80 189 00  
Captain.....70 138 50  
First Lieutenant.....5333 121 83  
Second Lieutenant.....5333 121 83  
Brevet Second Lieutenant.....5333 121 83

**OFFICERS OF MOUNTED DRAGOONS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND LIGHT ARTILLERY.**  
Colonel.....110 237 00  
Lieutenant Colonel.....95 213 00  
Major.....80 189 00  
Captain.....70 138 50  
First Lieutenant.....5333 121 83  
Second Lieutenant.....5333 121 83  
Brevet Second Lieutenant.....5333 121 83

**OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.**  
Colonel.....95 222 00  
Lieutenant Colonel.....80 198 00  
Major.....70 179 00  
Captain.....60 150 50  
First Lieutenant.....45 105 50  
Second Lieutenant.....45 105 50  
Brevet Second Lieutenant.....45 105 50  
Adjutant, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant.....10 10 50  
Regimental Quartermaster, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant.....10 26 00

**BELOW THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT.**  
The first column denotes the pay per month of artillery and infantry, and of dragoons and riflemen serving on foot. The second column denotes the pay per month of light artillery and of dragoons and riflemen when mounted.  
Sergeant Major, Quartermaster, Sergeant, Principal Musician, and Chief Bugler, each.....21 21 00  
First Sergeant of a Company.....20 20 00  
Ordnance Sergeants.....22 00 00  
Hospital Stewards.....22 00 00  
All other Sergeants, each.....17 17 00  
Corporals.....13 14 00  
Bugles.....12 13 00  
Musicians.....12 13 00  
Farriers and Blacksmiths.....15 15 00  
Privates.....15 17 00  
Matrons.....6 00 00  
Females nurses 40 cents per day and one ration.

**BY JAMES MADISON.**  
(Federalist, No. 14.)  
"Hearken not to the unnatural voice which tells you that the people of America, knit together as they are by so many cords of affection, can no longer live together as members of the same family; can no longer continue the mutual guardians of their mutual happiness; and can no longer be fellow citizens, united in a respectable and flourishing empire. Hearken not to the voice which tellingly tells you that the Government recommended for your adoption is a novelty in political world, that it has never yet had a place in the theories of the wisest projectors; that it rashly attempts what it is impossible to accomplish. No, my countrymen; shut your ears against this unhallowed language; shut your ears against the poisonous which it conveys. The kind blood which flows in the veins of American citizens, the mingled blood which they have shed in defense of their sacred rights, consecrate their Union, and excite horror at the idea of their being divided into parties, enemies. And if novelties are to be shunned, believe me the most alarming of all novelties, the most wild of all projects, is that of rending us in pieces in order to preserve our liberties and promote our happiness."

**CONSTITUTION OF EACH CLUB.**  
ARTICLE 1. Any citizen of the United States, a resident of this State, and desiring to become a member of this Association, shall be eligible to membership.  
ART. 2. The officers of the Association shall be President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected quarterly, to serve for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, and shall hold office until the next meeting of the Association, and shall be eligible for re-election.  
ART. 3. The President shall, at the first meeting of the Club, appoint a committee of three to draft and report by-laws for the regulation of business.  
ART. 4. The President shall, on motion to that effect, appoint a committee for each ward district for the purpose of circulating a correct list of all Democratic voters in the ward, township or precinct, which list shall be had at all primary meetings, to be used in aid of the purity of their proceedings.  
ART. 5. The Secretary shall report the organization of the Club to the Democratic County Executive Committee.  
ART. 6. Each member on joining the Club and quarterly thereafter, shall pay a small sum as shall be determined in the by-laws thereof, which shall be used only to defray the expenses of the Club and the publication of public documents, which shall be determined by the Club.

**SCHOOL ORGANS.**  
A NEW INSTRUMENT—JUST THE THING FOR Sabbath Schools, Academies and Small Churches.  
**VERY CHEAP.**  
WILLARD & STOWELL.

**AMERICAN CEMENT CLUE.**  
Something for the Times.  
A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD!  
Johns & Crosley's  
AMERICAN CEMENT CLUE,  
THE MOST PERFECT AND DURABLE  
FOR COASTING WOOD, LEATHER, GLASS,  
IVORY, CHINA, MARBLE, PORCELAIN,  
ALUMINA, BONE, CORAL, &c.  
THE ONLY ARTICLE OF THE KIND EVER PRODUCED  
WHICH WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

**EXTRACTS.**  
"Every housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Clue."—*N. Y. Times*.  
"It is so convenient to have it, the house."—*New York Express*.  
"It is always ready; this cement is to everybody."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*.  
"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our houses as water."—*Wilde's Spirit of the Times*.

**Price 25 cts. per Bottle.**  
VERY LIBERAL REDUCTIONS TO  
WHOLESALE DEALERS.  
**TERMS CASH.**  
For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.  
**JOHNS & CROSLY,**  
(SOLE MANUFACTURERS),  
78 WILLIAM STREET,  
Corner of Liberty Street, N. Y.  
July-21-61

**LIVERY STABLES.**  
**C. W. HALL & CO.,**  
25 ILLINOIS STREET,  
OPPOSITE BATES HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.  
aug-21-61

# RAILROADS.

**PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.**

1862. NEW ARRANGEMENT.

New Route to Chicago via Kokomo.

32 MILES SHORTER THAN OTHER ROUTE.  
ON AND AFTER MAY 5, 1862, trains will be run as follows:  
A Mail Train will leave Indianapolis at 11:10 A. M., stop at all stations and make close connection at Kokomo with train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad for Leansport, Valparaiso and Chicago, and arrive at Peru at 3:15 P. M., in time to make connections with trains on the Toledo and Wabash Railway, going East and West.  
Returning, the same train will leave Peru at 6:00 A. M., after the arrival of the train on the T. & W. R. W. from the East, and arrive at Indianapolis at 9:50 A. M., in time to make connections for all points East, South and West.  
An Express Train will leave Indianapolis at 10:35 P. M., connect at Kokomo with train for Chicago, and arrive at Peru at 3:15 P. M., in time to make connections with trains on the Toledo and Wabash Railway, going East and West.  
Returning, the same train will leave Peru at 12:00 M., making close connection at Kokomo with the trains on the Cincinnati and Chicago Railway from Chicago, Valparaiso and Leansport, and arrive at Indianapolis at 4:10 P. M., in time to connect with the evening trains for Cincinnati, Louisville and other points.  
Special attention given to the transportation of live stock, produce and merchandise generally.  
DAVID MACH, General Agent and Superintendent.  
THOS. P. HARRIS, General Ticket Agent. ap 12-61

**INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.**  
Short-Line RAILROAD!  
Shortest Route by Thirty Miles!  
NO CHANGE OF CARS TO CINCINNATI!  
Three trains leave Indianapolis daily (Sundays excepted).  
First Train—6:50 A. M.—CINCINNATI LIGHTNING.  
Express arrives at Cincinnati at 10 A. M., and Lexington, Ky., 12:30 P. M.  
Second Train—10:40 A. M.—Cincinnati Mail, arrives at Cincinnati 3:40 P. M., making close connection with the Miami Railroad for Cincinnati, Columbus, New York, Newark, and Wheeling.  
Third Train—6:15 P. M.—Cincinnati Express, arrives at Cincinnati 11:10 P. M.  
Far same as by any other route.  
Call for your tickets at the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.  
Baggage checked through.  
Special Notice.—Be sure you get in the right train at Indianapolis. The only Cincinnati train, stands on the fifth track, being the farthest track south in the Union Depot at Indianapolis.  
Wm. Powell, Traveling Agent. my 26-62

**LAW BOOKS.**  
NEW AND VALUABLE WORK  
FOR LAWYERS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,  
And all Connected with the Judicial Administration of the Government.

**THE STATE OF INDIANA.**  
CONTAINING THE REVISED STATUTES OF 1852  
with the amendments thereto, and the subsequent legislation, with notes and references. Judicial decisions.  
JAMES GAVIN AND OSCAR ORD.  
Volume 1, Published by  
BINGHAM & DOUGHTY,  
INDIANAPOLIS.

Judge David McDonald, one of the most eminent lawyers of the State, volunteered the following recommendation of the work:  
STATUTES OF INDIANA, BY GAVIN & ORD.—Some months ago, the above named gentleman issued proposals for publishing in two volumes octavo of some 800 pages each, all the statutes of this State which have been enacted since the first volume of the work was published, and the manner of its execution, both mechanically and editorially, deserves the highest commendation. And every one who has perused the work, will be struck by the perfect manner of publishing our statutes under State authority, has always been a source of great inconvenience to the public, and the revision of 1852, as well as the statutes passed since that year, might almost as well have been published under any name. Up to this time the lawyer has constantly been under the necessity of turning over, leaf by leaf, the volumes of our statutes, and finding any particular enactment. 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